THE GAMBLE POISONING CASE.

Legal and Medical Gestlemen Present—Di-rect and Cross-Examinations of Dr. A. W. Shepard, of Brooklyn—Interesting Informa-tion Elicited—The Post Mortem Examination of Mrs. Gamble's Body—Long Sessions and

The examination of this strange, very peculiar se of alleged poisoning was continued Saturday orning, before Justice Bogert, at Nanuet, Rockland unty, New York. The examination had been car-ed on through Friday night until all were exhausted, d was resumed about eleven o'clock on starday. There were present for the prosecuers. Henry Daily, Jr., Channesy Shaffer and Fenton, while Messrs. H. L. Clinton and ius Hoffman appeared as connsel for the de-There were also present Professor R. Ogden nus, Dr. A. W. Shepard, Sister Carona and her Sister of Charity, and Miss Julia Maguire, ess who had affected great difficulty in iding and upon her examination wept so bitterly I (yet she remained an earnest listener until the timony of Dr. Shepard was finished). There was present Dr. Louis Bauer, of Brooklyn, no materially assisted the defence in the dical testimony. The court room was rded, as the testimony of Dr. Shepard, who de the post mortem examination of Mrs. Gamble's dy in the dead house of Brooklyn, and Dr. , who made the analysis of that woman's mach and intestines, was of great interest and portance, both in their direct and cross-examina-

sion of the court continued until after four sunday morning, with but one or two very nited recesses, and during this time much of im-ortance was elicited that may have considerable ing upon the future aspect of the case. Both of medical gentlemen alluded to—Drs. Doremus

pard—gave their testimony in full. half-past one o'clock Sunday morn rived, Mr. H. L. Clinton, who cross-examined these cal gentlemen, arose and moved for an adjournthat forenoon, and even if the witness then under examination—the late Surgeon General Hammond, of the United States Army—had inconvenience in coming again from New York, it was not equal to the hardship of counsel and others being kept there all day and so far into the night, but the Justice refused the motion. When two o'clock had arrived Sanday morning), Mr. Clinton again moved for an adjournment, as a matter of humanity, to permit Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus to return to the jail, as they were only permitted to return there the night before about three o'clock in the morning, and had to arise for the day two hours afterwards in order to be brought by the Sherin to the court, and that to compel Mrs. Hujus, particularly, longer to remain, who had been sick all day, was a great hardship. The counsel (Mr. Clinton) offered to consent, if the Justice would not adjourn, to go on in the absence of the defendants. This motion the Justice also refused, and the proceedings continued through the night until, as stated, four o'clock, or after, Sunday morning.

The testimony and cross-examination of Dr. oon, and even if the witness then unde

morning.

The destimony and cross-examination of Dr. Shepard is herewith subjoined in full:—

My name is A. W. Shepard, and I reside at No. 126 Willoughly street, Brookiny; am a physician by occupation; I was employed in a post-mortem examination on the body of Mrs. Margaret J. Gamble on the 14th of August last; I was requested by the coroner of Kings county to make an examination of her body; found the body at the county dead-house; went there and made the examination in connection with Dr. Doremus; first made an examination externally, with a view of ascertaining if there were any punctured wounds on the body, either on the surface of the body or at the outlets; none were found; the decomposition had involved the integuments of the head, face, neck and upper portion of the back; the remainder of the body was in a good state of preservation externally; abdomen was distended and tympanitic; rigor mortus not well marked (the rigidity that usually occurs after death); cuticle on the scalp and face was removed on the slightest friction; the muscular development of the body was good; the body was evidently well nourished; abundance of adtpose tissue; I opened the chest and abdomen and examined the organs internally; the lungs were considerably congested, as occurs in the majority of post mortem cases; the tissue of the image crepitating beneath the finger—e-/idence that the air cells contained sir; the heart natural in appearance and size, its valves normal, healthy; the atomach, full length of the simal and large intestines, the liver was of an another of the simal quantity of fatty matter; the liver was of natural size; examined the other kidney, found it natural in size, with no appearance of fatty degeneration; I removed a section of the small quantity of fatty matter; the liver was of natural size; examined the other kidney, found it natural in size, with no appearance of fatty degeneration; I removed a section of the time of the presence of a small quantity of fatty matter; the liver was of natural size; exam

Q. Or in the heart? A. No, air; not a minute search. Q. Did you make any search whatever for thrums or obstructions in the lungs or vessels of the heart?

or obstructions in the lungs or veasels of A. Yes, air.
Q. Did you examine the coronors verhear? A. Yes, sir, by the touch and insp.
Q. Did you open them? A. No, air.
Q. Were the lungs congested partially
A. About the usual post mortem exam

more.

Question repeated, and added—Do you understand
this question? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recollect whether one iung presented
any different appearance from the other? A. No, sir.

Q. Were the lungs or was either of them congested
in some places and not in others? A. There was
hypostatic and post mortem exterior.

Question repeated, as it was not responsive. A. Yes, sir.

A. State, if you can, which parts of the lungs were more congested than other parts? A. The posterior surface of both lungs.

Q. State, if you can, which parts of the lungs were less congested than others. A. The anterior, is usual; it is so in this case.

Q. State, if you can, the noticable differences between the posterior and anterior? A. The posterior surface being hypostatically congested was more dense, crepitated less readily and heavier than the anterior portion, which was less congested.

Q. Please explain the term "mypostatically congested." A. It is the tendency of the blood to dependant parts by gravitation.

Q. What was the color of the lungs posterially and anteriorally, or behind and in front? A. That behind was darker color than that in front, or rather being more abundant gave a darker hue to the lung.

Q. If the blood sinks from one part of the lung to

lung.

Q. If the blood sinks from one part of the lung to another part, would the former present any appearance of congestion? A. Not if it was all gone; if the part was entirely vacated by blood it would not.

Q. Could you tell whether the subject had been so long dead that the blood of the lungs would sink from one part to another? A. I could tell only by former experiences, comparing this case with others before it.

before it.

Q. Under what condition and circumstance do you find congestion of the lungs, generally speaking?

A. When there is any interference with the circulation, causing an unusual determination of blood to these organs.

Q. Were the lungs at the time of the post mortem in such a condition that all their morbid appear ances could have been appreciated?

A. I think they could.

Q. What is the measurement.

could.

Q. What is the measurement and weight of a normal liver in an adult person? A. The weight varies in different individuals; it is about one-thirty-sixth the entire weight of an individual in a state of health; it is a very irregular organ; at its thickest point it is about four inches; at its thinest part it is about a line; cannot give the size more particularly so that an unprofessional person would understand it.

so that an unprocessors per stand it.

Q. How many inches in its shortest and longest diameter? A. It waries in different individuals, but about twelve inches in its longest diameter by five or six inches in its shortest.

Q. Did you weigh the liver of the deceased? A.

Q. Did you weigh the live by accurate measurement A. Not by a tape and measure.

Question repeated; not a responsive answer. A. I think I did?

Q. How? A. By the eye; by inspection of the livers of other persons of the same size and comparison.

livers of other persons of the same size and comparison.

Q. Then, if you did ascertain its size by accurate measurement, please state its exact size if you can?

A. I cannot in inches.

Q. Is a measurement of liver accurate which don't enable one to state its size in inches? A. Yes; for all ordinary morbid condition occurring usually in post-mortem examinations. Question repeated. A. Yes; I consider it so.

Q. Did you ascertain the fat in the liver by the aid of a microscope? A. Yes, I did.

Q. In what condition did you find it? A. In the forms of globules of oil.

Q. Is the liver not usually enlarged when fat is found in it? A. Usually.

An adjournment was here agreed upon for one hour, after which the cross-examination of Dr. Shepard was resumed.

Q. At the post-mortem did you ascertain whether

Shepard was resumed.

Q. At the post-mortem did you ascertain whether the stomach was empty? A. No, sir; it was not opened; it was distended with gas.

Q. Could you tell without opening it whether it was empty? A. No, sir; I could and did feel fluids

Q. Were they liquid or gaseous fluids, or both? A. I should say they were both.
Q. About what quantity of fluids did it contain at the post-mortem at the deadhouse? A. Could not fall them. the post-mortem at the data the opening of the cell there.

Q. Were you present at the opening of the stomach? A. Yes, sir; at the laboratory of Dr.

Q. Were you present at the opening of the stomach? A. Yes, sir; at the laboratory of Dr. Doreinus.

Q. Who was present at that time? A. Myself, Dr. Doreinus and an assistant.

Q. State, if you can, the quantity of the fluids in the stomach when it was opened. A. I should estimate about two ounces, more or less; it was not measured in my presence.

Q. State the color, odor and consistency of these fluids. A. About the consistency of thin gruel, about a slate color; could not compare the smell to anything other than that of the emanations from a dead body; it had no specific odor.

Q. State what smelt, if any there was, of the gaseous matter in the stomach. A. It was a pungent smell, peculiarly disagreeable; that is all that I can describe it; the small intestines we opened and washed on the 15th of August at Dr. Doremus' laboratory.

Q. What was the color of these intestines.

washed on the 1sth of August at Dr. Doremus' laboratory.

Q. What was the color of these intestines? A. The
inner surface was a pale, whitish color; the outer
surface the usual sliming appearance, usual color of
the serous membrane.

Q. Same question as to odor. A. The gases had
the usual aromatic odor—peculiar pungent nature,
somewhat offensive; that is as near as I can desoribe it.

Q. Same question as to quantity of fluids. A. I
could not estimate the quantity, as we washed the
small intestines by a blow pipe—blew a stream of
water on them.

Q. Please give the approximate quantity as near

Q. Please give the approximate quantity as near

Q. Can you give no idea whatever as to the quantity? A. From one to four ounces; that is as near as I can'tell.

Q. Now state as to the consistency of the liquid.
A. It was rather thicker in consistency than the contents of the stomach, mingled with a material approaching fecal matter.

Q. Now state as to the color of the liquids. A. It was a yellowish color.

Q. Did you, on this occasion, when the stomach was opened, ascertain the color, odor and consistency and quantities of the contents found in the larger intestines? A. I ascertained the color, consistency, odor and approximated to the quantity.

Q. State first as to color. A. Brownish yellow—little greenish tinge, I should say.

Same question as to consistency. A. The lower part, it was hard; higher up, thinner, but thicker than in the previous portion of the altimentary canal.

Same question as to quantity. A. I approximate t from one to three ounces; this is as near as I can

it from one to three ounces; this is as near as I can approximate.

Same question as to odor. A. The odor of ordinary fecal matter.

Q. Was the bladder empty or was it filled and distended? A. It was pretty well contracted down, containing a small quantity of urine; this is as near as I can tell.

Q. What was the condition of the blood vessels appertaining to all the organs of the abdominal cavity? Filled with blood, but not over distended.

Q. Do you mean to say that the finer or capillary vessels were filled or noticeable? A. Not discernible by the naked eye.

Lynch, and he was isomerry coroner; don't remember the cannibation of not.

Q. How far had the post-mortem progressed when Pr. Bauer arrived? A. I am confident the body had been opened, or we were opening it at least; we had seen opened, or we were opening it at least; we had seen object to the post-mortem when Dr. Bauer arrived? A. I am for the post-mortem when Dr. Bauer arrived?

Q. How long had you and Professor Doremus been engaged in the post-mortem when Dr. Bauer arrived?

Q. State as nearly as you can? A. I should think likely that we had been from fitteen minutes to half a hour.

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Q. State she nearly as you can? A. I should think likely that we had been from fitteen minutes to half a hour.

Q. State where there were any signs of indammation of the deadhouse was locked ware you commenced? A. I don't know, nor the reason that it was in one room and the door of the deadhouse in another; I have no resoluction about the locking another; I have no resoluction about the locking was in one room and the door of the deadhouse in another; I have no resoluction about the locking was in our commenced? A. I don't know, to the reason that law what is quantity and the post-mortem on the day specified? A. I can't answer it, because I don't know what is quantity to the post-mortem on the day specified? A. I can't answer it, because I don't know what is quantity to the post-mortem on the day specified? A. I can't answer it, because I don't know that grow the post-mortem of the foot of the deadhouse in another; I have no resoluction at the locking was the continued the post-mortem of the door of the deadhouse in another; I have no resoluction at the post-mortem of the door of the deadhouse in another; I have no resoluction at the post-mortem of the door of the deadhouse in a post-mortem of the door of the

Q. When and where did you first see the body on which you performed the post-mortem? A. On the leth of August, at the dead house, as I have stated.
Q. Was the body washed when you first saw it?
A. It was not washed until after the post-mortem had been made.
Q. Do you know that it had not been washed aside from what was told you? A. No; only by the appearance of the body.
Q. When did you first see that comn? A. At this time, on the 14th of August, in the dead house.
Q. Did you see the glass lars in question with their contents taken from the dead house to Dr. Doremus' carriage? A. Don't remember; no, sir.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.
Q. Do you know who exhumed the body? A. No, sir.

sir.
Q. You say the mucous membrane of these intestines did not appear inflamed? A. No, str.
Q. Were there any appearances about that body that the patient died of dysentery? A. No, sir.
Q. Any indications that the patient died of diarrhoat? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you discover any indications of any disease?
A. No, sir. A. No. str.

Q. Did Dr. Bauer at the time of the post-mortem say why he was sent there? Objected to. Objection

Q. Did he say that Mr. Gamble sent him? Objected Q. Did lie say that it.

Q. Does not the liver always contain more or less oil globules? A. Yes.

Q. Would a limited quantity of oil globules in the liver in your estimation produce any perceptible engrement of that organ? A. It might not.

Q. Is it not when there is a superabundance of oil globules, so much so as to produce fat, that the liver becomes enlarged? A. Yes.

Q. Does not the liver retain its normal size in persons dying from disease where that organ is not disease where that organ is not disease.

dying from disease where that organ is not dis-i and the persons having been well otherwise well nourished? (Witness, hesitating or medi-g, read the question himself.) A. I should say reactine question limited. A. I should say yes to that question combined.

During the examination of Dr. Shepard the audience maintained commendable silence. The intenset already apparent was enhanced by calling upon the stand Professor Doremus and the late Surgeon General of the United States Army. buring the example of the control of

MURDER.

A Visit to the Tombe-What Those Whe Are

A Visit to the Tombe-What Those Whe Are
Accused of Murder Have to Say.

"Murder!" Years ago it would have shudered a
whole community to hear it announced that a fellow
being was violently brought to his life's end. But
we are progressing. Nowadays, if anybody is killed,
it is read in the Herald, and after the Coroner's
inquest is held and its results published no one cares
for it nor for the persons accused. Few charged victed. Whether the objection to capital punishment, now spreading among the people of this country had anything to do with it, or whether it was the philanthropic idea that punishment should be commensurate to the crime, to make up a jury of the Coroner, and the verdict in many cases will be in favor of the living and against the dead. "The dead can tell no tales" is an adage as old as language, and if those who have been put to death in the prime of life by the violence of others could speak many unjust accusations would be dis-persed and many unjust charges would be dis-

ons are now in the Tombs charged with mortal ofes, and among them are two females, and all of them are comfortably housed. Some may object to the word "comfortable" since they are in a prison, the word "comfortable" since they are in a prison, but our own eyesight confirms us in the belief that more than ten thousand honest people of this city live in less comfortable quariers and have less to eat and less to drink than the inmates of the Tombs. Saturday afternoon, for instance, a whole kettleful of broth was taken back again to the kitchen, and in that, judging from a mere taste of its contents, the juice of the best beef must have been used. Yet, to be behind lock and bars, to be confined within the small space of a cell, to be fed like a cow at stipulated times, to have nobody to converse with, to hear only the clangor of the keys when one or the other comrade is led out to some better or worse place of habitation—all this is bad enough, and it should should inspire men with the desire to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate and to lessen the chances of all to come within such unwelcome walls. If the society styling freelf the "Prison Association" will pay but little attention to the field for which it was organized many evils would be abated and many errors abolished.

To give an example to this association, it is only necessary to mention the name of Maximilian Mueller, who has been in prison since the 19th of December, 1967, or very nearly ten months. He is charged with setting fire to a house on Second avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in which he kept a store, and that, a boy of tender age finding his death at the fire, he was guilty of mansiaughter, or, as the books of the Tombs will have it, homicide. This Mr. Mueller appears to be a young man of some intelligence; he is a native of Ettenneim, in the grand duchy of Baden, and declares that he knows nothing at all either about the fire or about the death of the young man. But since December last there might have been sufficient time to put the case on trial, and why it was not done the officers in charge of this business may answer. but our own eyesight confirms us in the belief tha

done the olicers in casige of the sanswer.

There is John P. Bendon, who is charged with killing another Irishman named Patrick Eagan. Whether the charge be true or not, whether the prosecution have witnesses to prove every count in the indictment, it is certainly wrong that since the 2sth May this man should be kept in close confinement, and although he was ready for trial no trial could be had. The authorities should look into matters of this kind, for if a man is guilty he should be

punished, and discharged at once if not guilty.

Thomas Johnson is one of the "cuillod" persuasion, and he is charged that, on the 14th day of last July, he killed Eliam May. He is only twenty-four years of age, and his countenance betrays a mild disposition. As the afray happened on the side-waik, and as Thomas himself admits that he was that more than halves over it is very probable that more than halves over it is very probable that memory get lawyers to urge this point in his defence. But speaking of the inmates of the Tombe charged with murder, it is but proper to be more particular. There is Denait Megald, an Italian, a native of Naples, only twenty-turce years old, and only nine months in this country, who is charged with killing John Ryland on the 5th of July last. Spoken to in Italian, the would fear not to understand; in French nor in English would he answer; but his eyes shone so bright a giare through the bars of his cell, No. 62, that the visitor may believe himself happy to be beyond his reach. The description of a "oravo" by Dickens is not a full portrait of the original. In cell No. 62 there is Patrick Nicholson, charged in appearance as peaceable a person as can be found; but the fact that he shot his wife he admits, and in extenuation or exculpation of the act he claims that he found her with another man, and that fact as worked upon his feelings that he lost his own senses and irred the pistol. He says that if he had but killed the destroyer of his domestic happiness he would be sure of an acquittal, as General Stekes was. But unfortunately he killed his wife, while her seducer escaped. Yet he hoped a jury will do him justice.

John Real is confined in cell No. 40. He almost his own senses and irred the pistol. He age to the reader. How the officer was any intention of killing him. The facts of memory of the reader. How the officer was hit and mortally wounded; all these facts the reader knows. Yet the young man, a native of New York, and probably apopil of Mackerelville, takes it coolly, and

THE PRISON AND THE SCAFFOLD.

Interesting Scenes in St. Louis—The Execu-tion of William Banks Postponed at the Last Hour—Conduct of the Prisoner Prior to

tion of William Banks Pestponed at the Last Hour—Conduct of the Prisoner Prior to His Respite.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 2.]

Testerday was the day set for the execution of William Banks, the colored man convicted of the murder of Charlotte Duncan, the respite of the Governor having expired. In the morning there was little expectation of any further reprieve, and the preparations for the execution were all completed. A new rope was procured and set in order for its fatal work. Some little improvements were also made in the trap door of the "drop," and the scaffold was all in readiness. When we visited the cell of the prisoner, a little after ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, we found no evidence of hope. Banks was seated on his low bed, and beside him were Mr. B. M. Black and J. H. Chambers, of the Methodist church. As we entered, the two gentlemen named were singing a hymn, in which the voice of the negro joined faintly. It was the well known old strain, "Rock of Ages cleft for Me," & c. Banks seeined restless. His demeanor was that of a man anxious and fearful in mind, but restraining himself by force of will. He seemed prepared for his fate, and to have abandoned hope. He was neatly dressed and appeared in good health, although he said he had not slept during the night. In reference to the killing of Charlotte Duncan, he repeated the story he had told all along. He was asked some questions in reference to the matter, and he replied alowly and in a distinct voice and looking his questioner straight in the face. One question was as follows:

"Banks, for the satisfaction of your friends and other parties interested, and at this solemn time, I ask you if the facts as to the killing of Charlotte Duncan are true, and you have no change to make in what you have before said?

"Yea, sir;" he answered, "They are true." He subsequently added:

"It would do me now no good to speak falsely, but, as God is my judge, I did not intend to kill her."

In reference to the evidence of the colored man named Poster, who

mentioned on the trial, and that Poster resulting fately.

"Was Foster an enemy of yours?" was a question asked. "He was, sir." "On account of the girl Charlott.?" "Yes sir."

It is unnecessary further to detail the conversation which took place. It was in substance but what the man has said in reference to the killing before. He said he had no enmity to the judge or jurors or any of the officers connected with his conviction, and expressed himself prepared to die.

The question was put to him. "Banks, did you not kill a man in New Orleans?" He said "No; I had a difficulty with a man in New Orleans about some billiard balls, and I struck him with my fist—that was all."

not kill a man in New Orieans?" He said "No; I had a difficulty with a man in New Orieans about some billiard balls, and I struck him with my fist—that was all."

The gentlemen who were with him said he had clear, intelligent views on religious subjects, and appeared penitent and thoroughly realized his situation. During the last few weeks he has had any number of religious advisers, and in one we understand a slight "brush" took place between the representatives of different churches. We were informed yesterflay that about two weeks ago he requested the Rev. Wm. Porteus, city missionary, to be with him on the scaffold. This gentleman has been most active in endeavoring to obtain a commutation of the sontence, having been for some time impressed with a conviction of the truth of Banks' explanation of the killing of Charlotte Duncan.

Between ten and eleven o'clock the cell of Banks was visited by numerous persons, and quite a small crowd assembled in the jail yard. But they were to be disappointed.

THE REPRIEVE.

It was eleven o'clock by the watch when the Rev. Mr. Porteus, accompanied by two or three gentlemen, who had been to intercede with Governor Fletcher on behalf of the condemned criminal, applied at the outer yard door of the jail for admission, it was not the first time that they had been admitted that morning, and the door was at once opened to them. There was some hurriedness in their mamner, as if they feared that they might arrive too late, and they seemed otherwise to be free from all anxiety and sadness. Their errand was quickly told, and the news that a reprieve had been granted passed from person to person about the jail with a rapidity which was surptising. Mr. Porteus was admitted into the inner precincts of the jail, and he hastened to the fron stairway leading to the third row of cells, where Banks was. He entered with four of five persons, and found Banks engaged in religibles conversation with a gentleman. The condemned man must have known by their mode of entrance that he was to receive

nestness.

So stands the case at present. It is generally presumed the Governor intends to commute the sentence, otherwise it is worse than cruel to keep the wretched prisoner oscillating between fear and hope. As to his guilt or innocence of the crime for which he has been convicted, no further evidence, one way

As to his guilt or innocence of the crime for which has been convicted, no further evidence, one way or the other, can be expected.

Those who think the shooting may have been accidental are as firm in their opinion as ever; but they need expect no additional evidence. As to the desire manifested by certain parties to hunt up evidence against Banks of other offences, it appears somewhat out of place. The direct question is whether or not he is a fair object of Executive clemency in reference to the crime of which he now stands convicted.

The Governor has every opportunity of finding out, but seems curiously irresolute in the matter. We understand Mr. Johnson, Circuit Attorney, is said to be among the number of those in favor of commuting the sentence.

In reference to the reprieve granted yesterday, the following are the entries on the minutes of the Criminal Court:—The Judge appoints the 5th inst. for the formal reprieve to be received, which, as above stated, is for thirty days.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 1, 1888.

Hon. Wilson Primm, Judge of the Criminal Court of St.
Louis county:—

By Louis County:—

DEAR SIR—For the purpose of giving further time for the presentation and consideration of reasons for commuting the sentence of william Baoks, I have to-day issued a further respite until the 30th inst. The respite in due form will be malled by the Secretary of State at Jefferson City to-day, but cannot reach the Marshaj until to-morrow. The former respite expires to-day and your centence will be carried into execution.

THOS. C. FLETCHER, Governor of Staour.

THOS. C. PLETCHER, Governor of Missouri.

Then comes the following:—

In view of the foregoing letter from the Governor of the State to the Judge of this court, and the court deeming that the statements therein contained are sufficient cause shows to prolong the time for the execution of William Banks, here to core sentenced to be hougon the link of September, 198 to the court of the court that the time for the execution of the said William Banks, as hereiofore fixed by the judgmen of that court and by said respite of the Governor, be furthe prolonged to the 30th day of October, 1888, on which day the sentence of this court ordering the execution of said Bank shail be carried into effect by the Marshal, between the hour and at the place indicated in said sentence.

RINGS.

Government Detectives on the Track-Sei-zure of Factories-Discovery of Enormous

Government Detectives on the Track—Selzure of Factories—Discovery of Enormous Frauds.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 2.)

There is a good deal of consternation among the tobacco men of the city over the presence of a government detective in their midst. It is fresh in their minds that a year has not yet elapsed since, through the energy and pluck of this officer, five of the tobacco men of St. Louis were arrested for counterfeiting the brands of inspectors, tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years. These men—George Dausman, Christopher A. Gaibangh, George F. Glazzer, Fred. Luchow and James Cole—neither wealth, nor social position, nor infuential friends could save from the punishment which had been adjudged them; and there are also men in this city who remember that tobacco packages, fraudulently stamped, were found issuing from the factory of W. B. Mann, of Hannbal, Missouri, and that this same agent secured the arrest of this person, his conviction, and that nothing saved him from punishment.

For some time the government has suspected that enormous frauds were being perpetrated upon the revenue by some of the tobacco manufacturers of this city. One ground of that suspicion we are at liberty to mention. Captain Holbrook, of Louisville, a plug manufacturer, pays alone a monthly tax which is nearly or quite as great as that paid by all the plug men of this city put together, and readers must remember that in the First district alone there are nimeteen of these manufacturers.

People will be assonibled to learn the amount of these frauds, \$100,000 every month is believed to be a low estimate of the amount out of which the government is desced. This cheating, this counterfeiting is done by men who occupy, many of them, high social positions, whose families are among our best, who are wealthy and who find in their money their strength. The tobacco men of St. Louis, whose names we have already mentioned, had overswed not only their neighbors, but even the revenue officers themselves.

tinctly that the government agent from 'rhom we have obtained these facts told us that he believed the revenue officers of this city, collectors and assessors, to be "faithful, scalous men; gentlemen, sir, who are determined to do their duty." Subordinate officers perhaps may have been overswed here, as they have been in other piaces, by the vast power of this secret organization—this moneyed ring. At any rate will it not be difficult to explain away all these facts which we have stated except by candidly admitting that some eyes have been less vigilant than they should have been? Already the presence of this special government agent has been productive of some good. Wednesday the manufactory of Henry Burlew & Co., of Covington, was seized for an alleged defranding of the government by means of counterfelt brands.

Buriew & Co., of Covington, was select to the defrauding of the government by means of counterfeit brands.

It will be remembered, perhaps, by some of our readers that failse brands were also found in their factory in Cincinnatia a few days since. Large quantities of tobacco which, it is charged, have never paid any government tax have been shipped from their place, the brand of the government inspect being counterfeited to make it appear that the pack ages have passed under his eye. In this honorable business it is charged that Henry Buriew & Co. have been engaged. A man who should put the government stamp on a piece of paper would be called counterfeiter and punished by a cell in the pen tentiary.

counterfeiter and punished by tentiary.

The same officer under whose direction this seizure has been made has also seized the factory of James A. May, of indianapolis, for the same crime. It is charged that trauds have been committed by this establishment to the amount of \$50,000 in twelve

YACHTING

FROM BUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Close of the Season-The Sapphe

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1868 The vachting season is over and there is absolutel

othing doing. Cowes and is now lying in Southampton waters. It is said that negotiations for her purchase have been entered into on behalf of more than one English yacht owner, but up to the present time she has not changed hands.

AQUATICS.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Proposed Angle-American Four Cared Race.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1868. The sportsmanlike challenge recently issued by the brothers Ward to row any four-oared crew in the world for a stake of \$5,000 has been accepted by the Newcastle "Tyne Champion Crew," subject to some slight modifications of the terms originally proposed, and in all likelihood articles of agreement will be forwarded "on approval" by to-day's mail. The English crew are willing to row in America on any suitable water for the championship of the world and a stake of £200 (\$1,000) a side, conditionally on their receiving the sum of £100 (\$500) towards their travelling expenses. No date has been named for the match, but it cannot possibly take place until the spring of year, as two members of the Tyne Crew-viz. J. Ranford and James Taylor—are engaged in sculling matches, the former having been pitted against the redoubtable Harry Kelley to row for the English championship and £200 a side on the 17th of November, while the latter has just signed articles for a match with Mark Addy, of Manchester, for £5 a side, to take place on the Tyne or, the 19th of next month.

In the event of the match taking place, it will be

a four oar on the new principle expressly for the occasion.

In the event of the match taking place, it will be far more satisfactory for all parties that the honor of representing English rowing should have devolved upon the Tyne four, instead of a second class crew like the Sketton brothers, of Hull, who originally accepted the Wards' challenge. The Newcastle men are the same crew, with one exception—Randford having been substituted in place of Chambers—that won the champion prize at the late Thames regatta, and, under existing circumstances, are perhaps as and, under existing circumstances, are perhaps as fine a "four" as it is possible to get together in England; for though as good, or perhaps better, indies the innumerable petty jealousies and bickerings endicated by the recent "championship wrangle" between kelley and Sadler have created such dissension and ill feeling among the London watermen as to preclude all hope of inducing them to "pull together."

By the way, this unhappy dispute will again come before the Court of Queen's Bench early in November, the stakeholder having obtained a "rule to show cause" on a point of law, and it is said that the lawyers are sanguine of being able to upset the verdict of the jury; but after the hopeless muddle made of the case in the former trial such a consummation, though more devoutly to be wished in the best interests of sport, is, it is to be feared, very questionable. In the meantime, as above stated, Kelley has entered into a fresh match with the rising Newcastle sculler, Randford, who a few months ago was an unterly unknown man, albeit at the recent Thames regatta he completely electrified the rowing world by carrying off the champion sculls against all comers, including the two Thames "cracks," Kelley and Sadler were "rowing dark" on the occasion with an eye to a future match. Whether this was actually the case will doubtless be shown by the results of the forthcoming match; but it is only fair to say that Randford's backers evidently do not believe it, as t

The International Rowing Match.

The International Rowing Match.

[From the Portland Argus, Oct. 3.]

The second forfeit of \$750 a side in the coming championship rowing race between the Ward Brothers and the Paris crew of St. John, was put up Thursday. The Wards are training at Cornwall and the Paris crew are training on the river, a short distance from St. John. This makes a \$1.000 a side up. The last deposit of \$500 has to be planked on the 11th of October.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The next game of the Unions and Atlantics and championship will come off at Tremont.

Sweezy and Fisher have retired from the Buckeye

It is rumored the Craver, of the "Haymakers," will be in this city next season.

The Woronocko, of Westfield, Mass., played with

The Woronocko, of Westfield, Mass., played with the Stars of that place a few days ago and won, with a score of 103 to two, in six innings. Woraknocker that was!

The "Red Stockings" will play at Albany to-day and at Troy to-morrow.

Stearns has left the Harlems and will, probably, return to his first love—the Gramercy.

Natives of the chief Western towns are agitating a trial of "nome talent" vs. "professionals."

Judge Advocate Belton intends to pash the Mutual-Duffy matter, and to make also an Active fight of the affair, as the Actives played against the Mutuals, with Duffy in the Mutual nine, before the Judiciary committee had taken action on the complaint. Belt on, Judge, till you get it straight.

Matches to Come Off.

To-day—Excelsior vs. Athlete, of Washington Heights, at Tremont. To-morrow—Union vs. Atlantics, at Tremont; Unique vs. Quickstep, at Staten Island. Wednesday—Union vs. Active, at the Capitoline Wednesday—Union vs. Independent, at the Capitoline grounds.

Saturday—Atlantic vs. Princeton, at Princeton, N. J. Union vs. Active, at Tremont.

The Danger of Relying on Circumstantial

Evidence.

[From the Hartford Times, Oct. 3.]

Yesterday noon, when the New York express train for this city was between North Haven and Wallingford stations, the engineer saw a barefooted man, in his shirt steeres, dart out of the woods near the road and place something wrapped in a newspaper on the track. It was too late to stop the train and the pilot struck the obstacle, which proved to be a heavy railroad iron bar, with great force, knocking it fifty feet and breaking the pilot. On arriving here word was given to the police and Chief Chamberlin sent down officer Cosgrove to investigate, having a full description of the man, color of pantaloons, hair, &c. He found a man whose dress in every particular corresponded with the description and whose bare foot exactly fitted the track left by the would-be destroyer. He was brought to this city and committed for examination. To-day, as the same train came along again, the same man who placed the bar on the track yesterday again darted out of the same place, and throwing his arms above his head, stood and let the engine strike him! He was badly hurt, but not killed, the proves to be a crazy man. He says the Lord told him to put the bar across the rail and the train would stop; and again, that if he stood in front of the engine it would stop for him. He was left in charge of officer Cosgrove and will be properly taken eare of by his friends. But the evidence against that man who was kept last night in the station house here was enough to have sent him to state Prison for life:

VENEZUELA. A Compromise Probable at Maricalbo-Move-

ments of the Contending Parties. HAVANA, Sept. 24, 1868. By the arrival at this port of the English steame Eider, from St. Thomas, we have advices from Venezuela to the 9th.

The commission sent out from the capital to Mar-icalbo bearing bases of an arrangement had re-turned. Sutherland agrees to recognize the govern-ment of Caracas provided the latter will recognize the existing State government of Zulia, of which the former is the head. There is very little activity on the part of the revolutionary forces, as may be gathered from the following extract taken from a journal

published at Laguayra under date of the 2d:—

If we are to judge of the situation of the republic from appearances we are enjoying an octogenerian peace, and everything is going on as well as could be desired. Such is the existing tranquillity and the absence of political successes. Notwinstanding the residence here of the general-in-chief of the revolutionary forces the people are engaged in their ordinary occupations, and were it not for the presence of so many soldiers and the occasional visits of a few persons having to do with the condition of affairs we would not believe that we were in an epoch of revolution and misfortune, and that the country was suffering countless disasters. It appears as though we were divided from the rest of the republic and has small part with it; but this isso only in appearance, and if one compares the present situation with the were divided from the rest of the republic and had small part with it; but this isso only in appearance, and if one compares the present situation with the past he is forced to the conclusion that matters have seldom been worse. The causes are known to all. Already we despair seeing the war brought to a close and believe there is only left for us to be precipitated into an abyss of ruin.

The forces at Valencia remained in statu quo, unable to move for want of supplies.

From Coro we learn that Galan had been worsted in an encounter with the liberals.

The combination against Cumana had been broken up by discords among the revolutionists.

The official print of Carabobo states that the ancient capital of Barquirimeto was occupied by the government troops after an action in which the Generals Patino and Colmenores were routed.

According to latest accounts the East remained in arms sustaining General Pedro M. Rojas. It was reported that the latter had gone to Yaritaqua with his body guard of 500 men.

HAYTI.

important to Traders About the Blockade of Haytien Ports-Counterfeit Currency Circulation—War Movements—Cabral—Re-lief for Distressed Ports—The Coffee Mo-

By the arrival at this port of the brig Oliver Cutts lirect from Port au Prince, we have Haytien advices to the 12th of September,

The government had issued a decree of cons

able importance to persons engaged in Haytien trade. It bears reference to the blockade proclaimed some time back of the ports of the republic which are occupied by the rebel forces and as intended to put a stop to illicit trade with those places. The lecree states that the blockade is violated to a very large extent by persons sending vessels to the said ports for cargo, such vessels taking quantities of goods and provisions which were sold to the rebels and that in these transactions only the old paper money of the country is used, the rebel authorities baving interdicted, the circulating of the new issue of notes in the districts held by them, which has the effect of seriously depreciating the latter. In consemence the decree denounces as enemies of the country all those Haytiens who shall be convicted of liaving sent vessels to any of the ports in question and of having traded with the rebels, and declares that all merchandise, all money and all vessels seized

and of having traded with the rebels, and declares that all merchandise, all money and all vessels seized for having been employed in such speculations shall be comiscated to the benefit of the State; that all goods sent to ports held by the rebels shall be subject to the payment of the regular duties fixed by law as soon as the government shall have retaken these towns, and that the merchants who shall be proved to have been engaged in the trade in question shall be deprived of their trade licenses in addition to the other penalties prescribed by law.

Another blockade decree had just been published, it declares that not only the ports held by the rebels, but all ports which had not submitted to the legitimate government and were not administered by the agents of the government, were closed to foreign commerce, and that the only ports open to such commerce, and that the only ports open to such commerce, and that the only ports open to such commerce, and the first power to prevent the sending of vessels to any Haytien port except those named in the decree.

It had been discovered that a quantity of counterfeit paper was in circulation in Port au Prince. The government had published a notice warning the people on the subject and instructing them how they might distinguish the false notes from the true ones. The police were on the track of the parties concerned in the fraud. The government had also bills issued by it a few months ago, and that it would receive payment for such confee as it might sell to merchants either in the small paper currency of the country or in bills of a large denomination, indifferently.

To relieve the sufferings of the people arising out of the high prices of American provisions in Port au

a large denomination, indifferently.

To relieve the surferings of the people arising out of the high prices of American provisions in Port au Prince, in consequence of the interruptions of trade by the war, the government was purchasing cargoes of provisions and selling them at prices proportionate to the actual market value of coffee. The sales take place every day (Sundays excepted), from eight to ten o'clock in the morning, and the prices are regularly published in the Monitory.

Prince, in consequence of the interruptions of trade by the war, the government was purchasing cargoes of provisions and selling them at prices proportionate to the actual market value of orifee. The sales take place every day (Sundays excepted), from eight to ten ociock in the morning, and the prices are regularly published in the Moniteur, the government paper. The prices of coffee-that is, the prices at which it is purchased by the government under the existing monopoly of the article are also published weekly in the same paper.

The raising of the siege of Port au Prince, and the stovernment warlous places recently gained by the dopes that the rebellion would be a price and invakened to per that the rebellion would be a price and one weekly in the sources were almost completely exhausted. General Chevallier, however, still remained shut up in Gonaives by the rebel forces. The siege of that place had lasted for six months, during the whole of which time Chevallier had had no communication with the capital. His resources had been completely exhausted, but he still mannged to keep the Cacos at bay, and his armies continued to make sorties on the enemy from time to time, many of these being headed by the brave General himself. To relieve the distress of the population of the town the government had just sent to Gonaives by the steamer Mariane a large quantity of provisions, with directions to the authorities of the town that they should be sold to the poor at the lowest prices. It had also sent by the same vessel and a sloop-oi-warprovisions and money for the army. Despatches received from Port au Prince and Cape Hayten showed that the cause of the rebellion was in almost as desperate a state in the North as in the South. Nissage Sayet, the leader of the revoit in the North and the chief of the rebellion, had been compelled to evacuate St. Marc and retine quo Marchand with his principal adherents. The most per-red by assault by Sathave's soldiers. At Arthointe the reaction was advancing. The most per-red by sev

On Thursday night a large stable on Elizabeth street, Stapleton, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$400.

The Moravian church at New Dorp has been enriched by a gift of forty-six acres of land adjoining the Moravian Cemetery. The present was made by Commodore Vanderbilt.

To-day the Oyer and Terminer of the Richmond County Court opens at the county Court House.

There is a large calendar.

The thorough drainage of Staten Island, an im-provement greatly needed, it is estimated, will cost